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ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—*Washington.*

VOL. XVIII. GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1834. NO. 45.

POETRY.

WHIG SONG,

SUNG AT THE PAVILION DINNER, AT SALEM.

Ye Senators of Congress!
Who guard our nation's rights,
Whose hearts and hands have nobly braved
Corruption's topmost heights;
Your glorious standard launch again,
To watch anew the foe,
And sweep corruption's deep,
While the storms of party blow,
While the battle rages loud and long,
And the storms of party blow.

The spirit of our leaders,
Is starting to the strife;
Their country is their field of fame,
And honor is their life.
Where CLAY and mighty WEBSTER ride,
Your many hearts shall glow,
As ye sweep corruption's deep,
While the storms of party blow,
While the battle rages loud and long,
And the storms of party blow.

Columbia needs no bulwark,
No towers along the steep—
Her march is safe o'er faction's waves,
Her home above its deep.
With thunders from her patriot sons,
She quells the floods below,
As they roar on the shore,
When the storms of party blow,
When the battle rages loud and long,
And the storms of party blow.

The patriot FLAG OF FREEDOM,
Shall yet in splendor wave,
Till danger's troubled night depart,
And *faction* finds its grave.
Then, then, ye civic warriors!
Our song and feast shall flow,
To the fame of your name,
When the storm has ceased to blow,
When party strife is heard no more,
And the storm has ceased to blow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Mother's Instruction.—The following quotation from an Address of the Principal of the Flushing Institute, Rev. Dr. *Muhlenberg*, should be laid to the heart of every mother:

We are often asked, "what kind of a boy do you want?" To this question too the theory of our institution furnishes an answer. Give us such boys as have been blessed with the instruction of a pious mother. This is a qualification for which no substitute can be found on earth.—Never would we despair of the child who has been used in infancy to hear the precepts of heavenly truth inculcated in the accents of maternal love. Truth, thus instilled live forever in the memory.—They are interwoven with all the sensibilities of the soul. They are the fortress of consciousness; not impregnable, it is true, but indestructible. They furnish the mind with chords which in later life seldom fail to vibrate to the touch of faithful expostulation. They are an inextinguishable spark, which after being seemingly smothered under a heap of corruption, may be fanned by the breath of friendly and spiritual counsel into the pure and genial flame of piety. The child of a mother's prayers, said St. Augustine, (and may we not believe it?) is never lost. It is those children who have been dedicated to their Maker under the auspices of a pious and virtuous mother, whose education we should esteem it a happy and useful vocation to continue.—While on the other hand we should deem it an act of temerity equally hopeless and presumptuous, to become responsible for the youth in whose mind a mother's voice was connected with no other associations than those of apathy to religion and devotedness to the character and frivolities of the world.—*Flushing Jour.*

ANECDOTE.

In the neighborhood of Bradford, (England,) there resided some years ago, a man and his *two* wives. This *happy* mortal is by birth an American. He was taken by the Moors in a vessel of his country, bound up the Levant; was condemned to slavery, and employed to work in the garden of the renegado, a short distance from Sallee. The daughter of his master conceived a passion for him, and offered to favor his escape, if he would marry her. He confessed he had a wife already. The custom of her country allowed men a plurality; she therefore disregarded his scruple, and in the event they arrived safely at Bristol.

By a strange concurrence of circumstances, the first wife, with two children, had about the same time reached England, and was established by some relations in a comfortable habitation. On hearing of the deliverance of her husband, so rejoiced was she at the event, and so grateful to his deliverer, that she cheerfully acquiesced in the conditions that had restored him to her; and the rival wives lived in the most perfect harmony, each the mother of several children.

SHORT STORY OF AN EVENTFUL LIFE.

Louisa Richards was born in 1810, at Norwalk, in Connecticut, of highly respectable parents. Her father kept an hotel there, and employed a nephew, about the age of Louisa, for his bar-keeper. [illegible] with him when Louisa was 9 years old. At 11, she lost her mother, and, two years afterwards, her only brother. At 16, she was seduced by her cousin, in her father's absence from home. Becoming enciente, and dreading her parent's displeasure, she obtained permission to visit a relation in New York. Her cousin came with her, and placed her on private board at Brooklyn, where she was delivered of a still-born child. He returned immediately to Norwalk, whither she returned at the expiration of six months; and, soon after this, her cousin seduced the bar-maid, for which he was prosecuted. She then left home in disgust, came again to New York, put herself under the protection of a Charleston merchant, named E. L. Cohlen, went on to that place, where she remained 3 or 4 years, quarrelled with her protector, went to England with a naval officer, returned to New York a few months back, assumed the name of Adeline Richards, and went to live at Brooklyn. She was robbed on the Five Points a few months back, by two black women, who took her into the 'Swimming Bath,' and stript her of every article of clothing. A fortnight afterwards, she was found wandering in the streets, at midnight, destitute of a home, and taken to the watch-house. She was discharged in the morning, and went to 99 Chapel street. She then became reckless, gave herself up to drinking, was taken with the cholera on Wednesday, and sent to the Duane street hospital. Here, as one of the physicians assures us, her handsome person, (for she still retained a degree of that beauty which caused her ruin,) genteel deportment, quiet and calm resignation to the will of Heaven, gained her the sympathy of all who saw her. She was constantly weeping, and when any one approached her bed-side, she would cover her face from observation; she would tell no one her sad story; and was never heard to murmur or upbraid. Inflammation of the brain ensued, and she knew her death was near. She requested some one to pray with her, kept instinctively muttering the name of some one she wished to see, and at last died, without a struggle, and without a friend to close her eyes, at the early age of 23 years, and was borne to the grave 'unknelled, unhonored, and unknown.'

New York Transcript.

Pretty Good.—Tip was a tippler when we knew him. He was in the habit of lounging about one of the bar-rooms, taking every opportunity to get liquor free of expense. It was his way, when a glass was mixed, and the glass of the purchaser was turned, to drain the glass, and slip slyly off. The hostler had called for a glass of brandy, when Tip came in.—He immediately thought of a trick, and left his brandy upon the bar, while he stepped to the door. On returning, he saw the glass empty, and exclaimed, 'Brandy and opium! enough to kill forty men! Who drank that poison I had prepared?' Tip was frightened; 'I,' stammered he. 'You are a dead man,' says Brush. 'What shall I do?' says Tip.—'Down with a pint of lamp oil,' answered Brush, and down went the pint of lamp oil; and Tip not only got over the poison, but the tippling too.—*Dunstable Tel.*

THE COMET OF 1759.

It would seem from the following article, published in a Dutch paper in the city of Philadelphia, that the COMET, which we heard so much talk about some time since, is to make its appearance during the present summer. The wise men and astronomers have only missed their calculations one year, and Davy Crockett's services will yet be required, to perform the duties for which he was appointed by the President, to stand upon the Alleghany mountains and wring off its tail.

Balt. Repub.

This seldom seen, majestic, heavenly wanderer will soon make its brilliant appearance in the starry world. It was expected last year; not however, by astronomers, but by persons who were imposed upon by incorrect reports.

This Comet generally bears the name of *Halley*, because this great astronomer made the minutest observation of it, and communicated the most accurate reckoning of its solar orbit. It belongs to the small number of Comets whose track can be discovered with much accuracy.

In A. D. 1006 it was first discovered. From that time on, it was regularly discovered twice every 74, four times every 75, twice every 76, and the last time first after 77 years.

Since its last appearance in A. D. 1759, 75 years have fled. The calculations of astronomers are now unanimous, that in the course of the present year, 1834, it will again become visible to the inhabitants of the earth.

If we mistake not, we are among the first to give notice of this mysterious stranger, and would take occasion to remark, that our readers should be led from a contemplation of it, to think of Him who called this majestic Star into existence; and not, like the superstitious, regard it as the Herald of His wrath, but as a shining soul-elevating display of His wisdom, goodness and power.

It will appear, towards the close of August, in the year 1834, in the east, about the constellation Taurus, but very indistinct. At this time, its distance from the earth will be forty millions of miles. On the 13th of September, it will be only twenty millions of miles distant, and from this on will become more brilliant.

In the latter part of September, it will enter the Twins, and on the 1st of October, will reach within six millions of miles of us, the fore feet of the Great Bear, where it no more sets. At this time, its brilliance and apparent magnitude will have arrived at the highest degree. On the 6th of October it will stand nearest the earth—only three and a half millions of miles distant.

In the beginning of the year 1836, it will emerge from the sun beams and again become visible, at the distance of 40 millions of miles from us.

It will, forthwith, for the second time, approach the earth, and on the 1st of March, 1836, will stand only twenty-five millions of miles distant. Hence it will recede from the earth, and seem to wander 76 years, and in the year 1912 will again visit our regions.

A SCREAMER.

A gentle piece of female humanity, yeleped Green,—by courtesy Miss Green—delivered an Oration, or more properly speaking, a *stump* speech, at Augusta, Maine, on the 4th of July last. The concluding remarks furnish a sample of "real grit:"

"If I shall have been so happy as to gain the approbation of those for whose sake I have so far departed from the strict limit which ancient prejudices have long prescribed to our sex, I shall be amply repaid for all the sneers of witlings and fools. [Cheers.] I have been only desirous of winning the approved smile of the nobler sex for my sentiments, not for myself, and I say unto you, lords of creation as you call yourselves, if you doubt my sincerity—I proclaim it here in the face of all Augusta, now assembled around me, and you may believe me or not as you please—that there is not one among you, Tom, Dick, or Harry, that I would give a brass thimble to call "husband," to morrow!"

Go ahead, Molly!

Noble Sentiment.

This is an agreeable world after all.—If we would only bring ourselves to look at the objects that surround us in their true light, we should see beauty where before we beheld deformity, and listen to harmony, where we could before hear nothing but discord. To be sure there is a great deal of anxiety and vexation to meet; we cannot expect to sail upon a summer sea forever; yet if we preserve a calm eye and a steady hand, we can so trim our sails, and manage our helm, as to avoid the quicksands and weather the storms that threaten shipwreck. We are members of the great family! we are travelling the same road, and shall arrive at the same goal. We breathe the same free air, we are subject to the same bounty, and we all lie down on the bosom of the same mother. It is not becoming then that brother should hate brother; it is not proper that friend should deceive friend; it is not right that neighbor should injure neighbor. We pity that man who can harbor enmity against his fellow; he embitters his own existence. Let us tear from our eyes the colored medium that invests every object with the green hue of jealousy and suspicion; turn a deaf ear to the tale of scandal; breathe the spirit of charity from our lips; and from our hearts let the rich gushings of human kindness swell up as from a fountain, so the 'golden age' will become no fiction, and the 'island of the blessed' bloom in more than Hesperian beauty.

ELECTION ANECDOTE.

It is known to most of our readers, that Moore, in his recent contest against principles, and Letcher, in Kentucky, contrived to obtain about 500 illegal votes to himself—but with all that, he is beaten. We have heard an anecdote relative to the election, which we think worth repeating:

Nearly three hundred Jackson men of Washington county, anxious to lend a hand to Moore, though they did not belong to his district, took horse and carriage and rode over to Mercer county, in Moore and Letcher's district, fording a creek, at that time nearly dry. While they were busy voting, as they could get an opportunity, for Moore, there came up a heavy tempest, and the rain fell in torrents. The consequence was, that the stream which they had forded in the morning, was swollen so as to become an impassable torrent, and the migrating voters were compelled to abide until the next day, when, on reaching their own voting precinct, they found the poll closed, and a *Whig* elected by a small majority, which one quarter of their number would have turned the other way. This was an unprofitable expedition. *U. S. Gaz.*

A Learned Inscription.—The following inscription may be seen on a sign in Main street, Brooklyn: *"Washin, mendin, and skule teachin doon up steirs."*

ORIGIN OF WARS.

The history of every war is like a scene I once saw in Nithdale. Two boys from different schools met one day upon the ice. They eyed each other with rather jealous and indignant looks, and with defiance on each brow. "What are ye glowrin at, Billy?" "What's that to you? I'll look where I have a mind, an' hinder me if you daur." A hearty blow was the return to this, and then such a battle began. It being Saturday, all the boys of both schools were on the ice; and the fight instantly became general and desperate. I asked one of the party what they were pelting the others for? what they had done to them? "O, naething at a' man; we just want to gie them a good thrashin." After fighting till they were quite exhausted, one of the principal heroes stepped forth between, covered with blood, and his clothes in tatters, and addressed the belligerent parties thus:—"Weel I'll tell ye what we'll do wi' ye: if ye'll let us alane, we'll let ye alane."—There was no more of it; the war was at an end, and the boys scattered away to their play. I thought at the time, and have often thought since, that that trivial affray was the best epitome of war in general that I have ever seen.—Kings and ministers of state are just a set of grown up children, exactly like the children I speak of, with only this material difference, that instead of fighting out the needless quarrels they have raised, they sit in safety and look on, send out their innocent but servile subjects to battle, and then after a waste of blood and treasure, are glad to make the boys' conditions, "If ye'll let us alane, we'll let ye alane."

FOR THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

To the Citizens of Adams County.

Having a few leisure moments from other and hitherto pressing engagements, I seat myself for the purpose of taking a general survey of, and furnishing a joint reply to, the two last communications of Mr. Schmucker. In these two letters, Mr. S. has professedly replied to my first and second communications as they appeared in the papers of this place, leaving the letter as published last, on the subject of church property, untouched.

Second letter. Mr. S. in this letter says, "so far as I have learned, it is now universally conceded, that my citations from the discipline are correct." We have all along believed and said, that Mr. S. had extracted correctly from the Methodist discipline; but his comments upon those extracts, and explanations of them, have been most shamefully defective from the beginning until now.

On the subject of Ministerial support, Dr. S. asks: "who ever heard of a case in the Methodist church, similar to the following, mentioned in the North American Review? A country parish in New Hampshire proposed to their pastor to raise his salary from $250 to $300.—"Spare me, my Christian friends," replied the worthy man, "it is a weary burthen to collect $250—I should be worried to death by trying to scramble together $300." May I be permitted to ask: was ever such a case known in the Lutheran church; and, if so, was Dr. S. that "worthy man"? We will take leave of this topic," says Mr. S. "by introducing the testimony of a Methodist minister, who knew all about the system," &c. "This letter is taken from the New Haven Religious Intelligencer for 1823, p. 703." This nameless letter was *professedly received by Mr. Whiting*, the Editor of the above named paper. This nameless man, according to his own account of himself, was an ungrateful creature, and to his duty had turned recreant. He informs us—"I myself was brought up a Methodist, and my parents are to this hour members of that society; I have also been a preacher in that denomination a number of years." Again—"To the honor of the Methodists, I can say, I always received my salary with great punctuality, and uniformly met with the greatest kindness from them." It would seem to me, that any man leaving the Methodist church, or any other, under these circumstances, must, in the nature of things, outrage all righteousness, and declare to the world, that he is totally disqualified to be a competent witness either for or against that church from which he separates. But let us hear his testimony: "I can at any time bring forward cases in which Methodist preachers have received the notes of the Circuit Stewards, on interest, for the balance of their salary for the year, in cases where it has not been promptly paid." Admitting that this is true, though very improbable, does not Mr. S. know, that in the Methodist discipline not one word of this is to be found? How then could Mr. Whiting, of New Haven, or Mr. Schmucker, of Gettysburg, as honest men, adduce this circumstance as evidence in regard to the duty of Stewards in the payment of Preachers, as contained in the discipline of the Methodist church? for Mr. S. tells us, in the body of his letter, that "that paper contains the very same extracts from the Discipline given in my Popular Theology." Mr. S. might as well have told us, that he copied them from Mr. Whiting's paper. I can but think, as I have intimated heretofore, that if Professor S. would not "dabble" so much in the "muddy waters" of others, it would be much better for him and for his cause.

On the subject of church property, Mr. S. remarks: "It is the concurrent opinion of the members of our Bar, that property thus deeded, belongs not to the Congregation, but to the members of the Methodist church in the U. States represented by the Conference. I showed the deed to seven of our Lawyers, being all whom I could find when I had it with me, and this was their unanimous opinion." I rather suspect, from what I have understood, that these *seven* gentlemen were not very *sanguine* on this subject, when spoken to by Dr. S.—And as to the case decided by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, named by the Dr., I have all along understood the Reformers got the property, and have it still in their possession.

Dr. S. in speaking of the chartered fund, &c. says—"That this stock was profitable thirty-six years ago, is seen from the following paragraph from the Discipline of 1797, 9th edition:

"*Question.*—What amount of money shall be allowed distressed preachers out of the Book fund?"

"*Answer.*—266⅔ dollars annually."

From the manner in which this quotation is connected with Mr. Schmucker's foregoing remarks, the impression left upon the reader's mind is, that each distressed preacher receives annually this amount. This sum was given to the funds of the Conference, and not to each preacher separately.

We now pass to notice Mr. S's [illegible] and last address.

In this address the Dr. says—"Near the close of his piece he at length favors us with something like what he ought to have began with—authentic documents or facts. This document, however, I regret to say, when examined with a little of that business tact which the perusal of the Methodist discipline is well calculated to inspire, appears to be rather unfortunate testimony," &c. Then follows the Dr.'s three or four *objections*, so called, to the Report of the New York Conference.

Obj. 1 and 2. "Though it professes (says the Dr.) to be the Report of the Stewards of the New-York Conference," "it picks out the cases only of thirty-nine individuals, instead of giving us the reports of all." This, as an objection on the part of Mr. S., is really laughable. I think it will not require much theological acuteness to see and understand, that if a Conference cannot pay the claims of thirty-nine of its members, it must be utterly impossible to pay the claims of "one hundred and forty" of its members.—Why then call for one hundred and seven, besides those already given? You have nothing in hand to give them in settlement of their claims. This document was furnished to show, contrary to Mr. S's representation, that very great deficiencies are experienced by the preachers in the payment of their salaries, both in the Circuits, and at their several annual Conferences.

Obj. 3. "The note appended to the document, that there were also other deficiencies to a considerable amount, but knowing that there were not funds enough to meet them, they were not presented, means in plain English, (yes, and Dutch too,) that, in addition to those superannuated, &c. cases, there were also some among the acting travelling preachers, who did not present their claims for a part of this fund."

Obj. 4. "The claims in some of the selected cases, as stated, are higher than the entire amount of all the regular allowance of superannuated ministers by the Discipline, which is $200, and are, therefore, either mistakes, or as is probably the case, are extra allowances granted by the Conference, and ought to have been thus stated." I should suppose Mr. S. ought not to be at a loss to understand this. If a superannuated preacher has a wife, as is the case in many instances, their joint claim, according to the Discipline, would be $200; and it is customary for the married preachers to present their own claims, and those of their wives and children also.

"How then," says Mr. S. "could the Rev. Mr. Young introduce this partial list, with the remark—"from this exhibit you will be able to gather considerable evidence of the cash business which the Rev. Mr. S. says the Methodist ministers are able to do?" He could "introduce" it with a much better face, than the Rev. Dr. can endeavor to destroy its credibility by the above childish and pitiful objections.

Mr. S. says that I "very amiably compare him to a viper, and the Methodist itinerants to a file." If *Methodist discipline* (which is the language used by me) means Methodist itinerants, then is Mr. S. correct, and is not guilty of having perverted my statement.

The Dr. has touched upon the introduction of Bishops into the Methodist Church in this country, and speaks of Mr. Wesley's having been opposed to it; and in order to prove his opposition, the Dr. quotes an *old* and *hackneied* letter, said to have been written by Mr. Wesley to Francis Asbury, dated London, Sept. 20th, 1780.

On this subject, Mr. S. quotes from Mr. Moore's life of Wesley, Vol. 2d, p. 385. Let us hear, then, something further from Mr. Moore: "Mr. Wesley well knew," says Mr. Moore, "the difference between the office and the title.—He knew and felt the arduous duties and the higher responsibility which attaches to the one, and the comparative nothingness of the other."—Life of Wesley, vol. 2, p. 278. "He gave to those *Bishops* whom he ordained, the modest but highly expressive title of Superintendents, and desired that no other might be used." Ibid, p. 280. "His objection to the title Bishop," Mr. Moore adds, "arose from [illegible] brethren who are in that office," continues Mr. Moore, "are true scriptural Bishops, I have no doubt at all; nor do I wish that the title should be relinquished, as it has grown into use, and is known by every person in the U. States to designate men distinguished only by their simplicity and abundant labors."—Life of Wesley, vol. 2, p. 286-7.

On the subject of aristocracy, Mr. S. says, Mr. Wesley assented, himself, that his system was not "republican." But mark, he does not say it was *aristocratic*. The members of the Methodist church in this country elect all their Stewards.—See discipline.

Bishop M'Kendree and Mr. O'Kelly both lived to see the impropriety of their having "withdrawn" from the church.—Mr. M'Kendree soon returned to it again, and still continues to be one of her brightest ornaments; and Mr. O'Kelly, I have understood, deeply regretted, in his declining years, that he had not done the same.

But let us particularly attend to the reasons adduced by the Rev. Mr. S. in justification of his charge of "many features of rank aristocracy."

Dr. S. tells us that "Dr. Beattie" says —"By aristocracy is meant a government which puts the balance of power in the hands of a few, who are equal or nearly equal among themselves," &c. Agreeably, then, to the definition of "aristocracy," the General Synod of the Lutheran Church is as *completely* aristocratical as either the General or Annual Conferences can possibly be of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Schmucker's 1st and 2nd "particulars".—"Their exclusive right of suffrage in the election of Delegates to the General Conference, and of Bishops," &c. "In the Lutheran, German Reformed, Presbyterian, Episcopal, and all other Protestant Churches, the laity aid in electing the highest officers," &c. Does Professor S. know, that, in the Methodist Church, the "people or laity" elect or make all their preachers in the first instance; whereas, in the Lutheran church, the preachers elect and make themselves; and, in some instances, do it but very imperfectly too? Indeed, it is thought by some, if the people had a little more privilege, as it regards the making of Ministers for this Church, that it would be furnished, in some instances, with wiser Professors and better Preachers than it now has.

3. "Their exclusive, unlimited power to legislate for the whole church."—"They can change and reverse every item of doctrine, discipline, and forms of worship of the Methodist church," &c. And may not the General Synod of the Lutheran church, which is a *mere minority* of the whole membership, change the doctrine and moral discipline of the church, when assembled for the transaction of business? But say that the General Conference of the Methodist Church, when together, should take it into their heads to pass a resolution, that all the Circuit preachers shall ride with their backs to their horses' heads; that all moral discipline shall be given up; and that the doctrines of the Church shall be changed, and those of Mahomet substituted in their place—think you, that the preachers would likely obey such a mandate, if passed; or think you, that there is any reasonable probability that such an event, in the nature of things, can take place? The Dr., in these objections, reminds one very much of what the celebrated Drew says of some disputants: "a man may be silenced by the *saucery* of argument, without having his mind proselyted to belief."

5. "Their exclusive right of appointing all committees for the trial of lay-members, without the power on the part of the accused, to challenge any member of such committee, though he could prove him his bitterest enemy," &c. There is as much discipline in favor of the accused challenging, as against it; and, beside this, the accused can appeal to the next Quarterly Meeting Conference ensuing, when all the mischief that may have taken place can be arrested, and full and ample justice done the appellant.

6 and 7. "Their exclusive right to control and conduct the entire Book concern—their exclusive right of eligibility to the Editorship of the Periodicals of the Methodist church." Does Mr. S. know any thing about the origin of the Methodist "book concern?" Suffer me here to say, in reply to the above, that this establishment was gotten up by a few *benevolent* Methodist preachers, and was exceedingly small in its first beginning. But as an institution purely benevolent in its nature and in its tendency, the LORD has wondrously smiled upon and blessed it. What business, therefore, has Mr. S. or any other man with it? Have not the Methodist preachers a *right*, in the fear of GOD, to *do as they please with their own?*

8. "Their exclusive right to hold and control all the Methodist churches and parsonages deeded according to the Discipline." On this subject, I request the attention of all concerned, to a careful reading of my piece, as published, on the property of the M. E. church.

11. "Their entire irresponsibility to the people for all their acts, legislative, judicial and executive," &c. Is this true? A methodist preacher can be impeached by the "people" at any time, either for the doctrine he may preach, or the discipline he may enforce. What becomes of the charge "rank aristocracy" now?

To conclude—I do not say to the Editor [illegible] this subject—neither do I request them, *directly* or *indirectly*, to close their columns against it; but would tender to them my sincere and hearty thanks for the patience exercised, and the toil endured by them, in the publication of my former communications.

CHARLES B. YOUNG.

Gettysburg, Aug. 28th, 1834.

DEMOCRATIC ANTI-MASONIC

COUNTY CONVENTION.

A meeting of the Democratic Anti-Masonic Republicans from the different townships of Adams county, was held at the Court House in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Monday the 1st day of September, 1831, at 11 o'clock, A. M.—at which the following gentlemen appeared as Delegates:—

Borough of Gettysburg.—James A. Thompson, James Bell, Jr. Esq.

Straban.—Jacob Cassatt, Jr. Robert McIlheny, Esq.

Hamiltonban.—Col. J. D. Paxton, Andrew Marshall, Esq.

Menallen.—Capt. F. Wolf, John L. Sadler.

Hamilton.—Dr. G. L. Fauss, Charles Barnitz.

Franklin.—Capt. D. Scott, Capt. T. McKnight.

Cumberland.—Quintin Armstrong, Andrew Walker.

Berwick.—Daniel Diehl, Joseph Carl.

Huntingdon.—Jacob Hosler, Lewis Christ.

Latimore.—Maj. Jno. Wolford, John Ziegler.

Liberty.—John McKesson, Maxwell Shields.

Reading.—John Brough, Moses M. Neely.

Mountpleasant.—John Ewing, Peter Smith.

Tyrone.—John Lehman, Col. Baltzer Snyder.

Mountjoy.—Col. James M'Ilhenny, Robert Young.

Germany.—Ludwig Study, Isaac Snyder.

The Delegates having taken their seats, proceeded to organize the Convention by appointing ANDREW MARSHALL, Esq., Chairman, and Messrs. ROBERT M'ILHENY and JACOB HOSSLER, Secretaries. After organization, the Convention adjourned until 2 o'clock, P. M.

Two o'clock, P. M.

The Delegates met agreeably to adjournment, and settled the following ticket:—

ASSEMBLY,
THADDEUS STEVENS,
JAMES M'SHERRY.

COMMISSIONER,
JOHN MUSSLEMAN.

AUDITOR,
SAMUEL DIEHL.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JACOB WILL.

CONFEREES.—Dr. G. L. FAUSS, MAXWELL SHIELDS and JAMES BELL, Jr. Esq. were appointed Conferees to meet the Conferees from Franklin county, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress.

Resolved, That the members of this meeting pledge themselves to use all honorable means to have the ticket settled by them to-day elected.

Resolved, That Committees of Vigilance for each township be appointed.

Resolved, That the question to be decided at the next election *is not*, as is asserted, "*Bank or no Bank.*" The true question is, "CONSTITUTION OR NO CONSTITUTION." We therefore go for the "Supremacy of the laws" against *all* usurpations.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in all the papers.

ANDREW MARSHALL, *Ch'n.*
ROBERT M'ILHENY, } *Sec'ries.*
JACOB HOSSLER, }

From the National Intelligencer.

FIFTH WHIG TRIUMPH

AT THE POLLS.

The State of RHODE ISLAND has just added her voice to the verdict of condemnation pronounced on the Administration by nearly every one, if not indeed every one, of her sister States in which the People have been called to express their opinions at the polls, since the recent and more flagrant aggressions of President Jackson's Government on the Constitution and laws of the country.

The election of Representatives to the State Legislature took place on Tuesday last. As the choice of a Senator in Congress, in the place of Mr. KNIGHT, whose term expires in March, devolves on the next session of the Legislature, great efforts were made by the Administration party to preserve the majority which it possessed at the last session; but the good sense and patriotism of the People have triumphed over all sinister influences, and a decided majority of Whigs have been returned. Information has been received from every township in the State, except two, and the result is, the election of 44 Whigs, and 24 Jackson members.

The whole number of votes in joint ballot of both branches of the Legislature is 84, viz. 72 by the House, and 12 by the Council. The Councilmen (elected a number of months since,) are, all but two, Jackson men. It is believed that the two towns not heard from, have elected each two Jackson men, which, added to 24, above stated, make their total in the House 28. Add 10 Councilmen, and they have in joint ballot, without aid from the Anti-Masons, 38.

The Whigs have in joint ballot, without aid from the Anti-Masons, 39 Representatives and 2 Councilmen—say 41.—And it is said to be ascertained, that 2 of the Anti-Masons elected in Warwick, are decidedly anti-Potter, (the Jackson candidate for Senator) and there are three other anti-masonic members, who are also anti-Jackson.

The Providence Journal of the 28th says—In the House, the Whigs, without including the Anti-masons, have an ascertained majority of six. In joint ballot of the two Houses, including the four Anti-Masons in Warwick and one in Gloucester, who are all Anti-Jackson men, there is a certain Anti-Jackson majority of *ten*.

Thus is sealed the *fifth Whig triumph;* and we have information from another quarter—from the fair South—which authorizes us to announce a SIXTH WHIG TRIUMPH AT THE POLLS.

North Carolina is regenerated.—Such is the declaration of the Fayetteville Observer, one of the most enlightened, and, what is more to its praise, one of the most honest and candid prints in all the South. It was originally a supporter of General Jackson's Administration, but when General Jackson abandoned his professions and turned against the Constitution, the virtuous editor of the Observer abandoned him. The following gratifying information is given in his last number:

"*North Carolina regenerated!*—With inexpressible pleasure we present the following statement of the result of the North Carolina Elections. If it is correct, and we pledge ourself that we have adopted every means in our power to make it so, there is no doubt any longer about the politics of this State. Never was there a more extraordinary revolution in public sentiment effected! The mad measures of the Administration have aroused our people, and they have thrown off the shackles of Jacksonism and Despotism, never to resume them. We congratulate our friends upon the auspicious result."

[Here follows a list of 59 counties, with the result of the election in each; giving 97 Whigs, 75 Jackson, and 12 unknown. The Observer then proceeds:]

"In the above list we have not claimed several members known to be Jackson Anti-Van Buren. All such we have classed as Jackson men. The result is, that there are 97 Anti-Jackson members elected, 75 Jackson members, and 12 whose politics are unknown, with six counties to be heard from, each of which elects three members. If out of these we get *five*, it will give us a majority in joint ballot; but we expect to have fifteen instead of five."

ELECTIONS.

Indiana.—The last Indianapolis Journal contains returns of the Gubernatorial election from every county in this State, except four. The aggregate is,

For Noble, (Whig,)	36,056
Reed, (Jackson,)	26,425
Present ascertained Whig majority,	9,631

In 1831, the votes in the same counties were, for Noble 23,087, for Reed 20,204—majority 2,883.

Whig gain since 1831, 6,748.

☞ When Mr. *Clay* arrived at home, he was invited to a public dinner by his friends. From his letter declining the invitation, on account of the ill health of Mrs. Clay, we extract the following:

"I am very happy, gentlemen, to learn from you that the course of the Senate of the United States, at its recent and arduous session, commands your approbation. Nothing but an imperative sense of public duty could have induced the Senate to assume an attitude of opposition to the Executive, and of difference of opinion with the House of Representatives, on leading public measures. The People are yet the common umpire in cases of disagreement between their functionaries; and the Senate awaits their decision with undoubted confidence. For myself, believing that the measures adopted, and the principles avowed, by the Executive, involved the safety and existence of free Government, I should have regarded myself faithless to the whole tenor of my life, if I had not cheerfully and heartily concurred with the majority of the Senate.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your friend and neighbor,

H. CLAY.

Messrs. B. Dudley, and others.

CUMBERLAND, Md. Aug 26.

An Inquest was held by R. M'Clary, Esq. adjoining this town, over the body of a man whose name was supposed to be B. RILEY, a bricklayer, from 8th st. near Chesnut, Philadelphia.

It appears that the deceased came to this place on Saturday the 15th inst. a passenger in the Stage, and was left at the stage house in consequence of being insane and subject to fits, occasioned by the immoderate use of strong drink. He remained at the house until the following Monday about five o'clock in the afternoon, when he left it, taking with him neither coat or hat. Supposing that he had just stepped out for recreation, no attention was paid to him until dark, when diligent search was made, but in vain. No trace was left to point out the direction he had taken. Day after day passed away without any further discovery.

On the 6th day it was observed that his DOG which had been absent during the same time, had returned. They fed him and he immediately left the house again, and returned in the evening.—They fed him a second time and determined to follow him. The dog upon discovering that they were following him, appeared to be much elated, prancing along before them until he came opposite where his master lay, when he immediately left the road, ran to him and barked!! The dog had thus watched his master five days after death and then discovered him to the citizens!!—Thus proving the sagacity of that valuable animal.

Dreadful Accident.—Nine Lives Lost.—It falls to our lot, says the Middlebury (Vt.) Free Press, to record one of the most shocking accidents that ever occurred in this vicinity. A party of eleven persons undertook to cross Lake Champlain, opposite Addison, in this State, last Thursday, in a single boat; and, having proceeded within about forty rods of the opposite shore, in consequence of the overloaded state of the boat, and there being considerable wind, the water began to drive into it, which caused those on board to swerve to the opposite side, when it filled, and went down, and nine out of the eleven perished. The bodies had all been found, except one, last Friday night.—The persons drowned were all inmates of two families; seven out of the family of Allen Smith, Esq. and two from the family of Joseph G. Eldridge, Esq. The names of those drowned were John Balch, Howard Pickett, Harvey Bloomfield, John Anwell, Perry Van Wart, Elisha Morgan, Charlotte Derby, Hannah Elridge, and Miss Baler.

Singular Conflict.—One day last week a striped snake, two feet long, seized a young bullfrog in a marsh, back of our office, and began to swallow him whole; while in the full tide of successful experiment, a monster of a bullfrog crept from the marsh, seized the snake, and began to swallow him. He made such fearful progress, that soon the snake was obliged to release his prey and defend himself. In spite of his struggles and contortions, the frog had swallowed all but about an inch of tail, when some boys began to beat and abuse the old frog. During this onset, the snake managed to wheel about, and soon run his head out of the frog's mouth, and brandished his forked tongue with much fury. The boys continued to work with the frog until finally the snake crept out and moved off slowly, evidently much injured by the operation. We have been greatly provoked in our boyish days to see bullfrogs swallow our young ducks and chickens, but we never before saw the frog carry the war so far into the enemy's country as to attack its natural enemy, the snake. Whether this is an uncommon occurrence or not, we are unable to say, but it is certainly the first time we ever saw any thing of the kind.

Westfield Journal.

The amount received by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, from persons travelling between Baltimore and Frederick during the month of July last, exceeded *Eighty Thousand Dollars.* This shows an average of sixty-six passengers daily in each direction, and about ten times the average number that travelled in the stage coaches between the same two cities previous to the construction of the Rail Road—and this has been generally the proportion of average since a few months after the travelling on the Rail Road commenced.

From the New York Star.

A Gourmand.—We may preach temperance, but people will not practise it. At one of our hotels, a young gentleman was observed to eat corn, beans, potatoes, chickens, tripe, roast beef, birds, peaches, plum pie, rice pudding, custard, giblet pie, together with sherry, champagne, brandy and water. We have not heard how he felt after the "experiment," but trust that he was not inconvenienced by the deposites.

A negotiation between the authorities of the General Government and the Wyandot Indians, is now on foot, for the purchase from the Indians of the Wyandot Reservation, in Ohio, embracing 146,216 acres of superior soil, the only lands in the State having an Indian title. The Government offers to give the Wyandots the same amount of land, west of the Missisippi, as they have in Ohio; to give them the amount their lands sell for, reserving 70 cents per acre only, to defray expenses on sales, &c.; furnish each warrior with a rifle; furnish each family with a sufficient number of blankets; furnish the Indians with one year's provisions; he at the expense of removing them; and pay five per cent. on the amount of sales for twenty years; then pay the Indians the balance, after deducting the 70 cents per acre, or invest it for their use.

Balt. Amer.

The astounding fact has recently came to light, that certain mail contractors charged on the books of the Post Office Department, with having got extra allowances, never received the money, or *even heard of the allowance*, until made public by the investigating Committee of the Senate!

Frank. Rep.

Making Money.—SIR ASTLEY COOPER, a celebrated London Surgeon, was recently called 140 miles from London to give advice. On arriving at the place he examined the case, and said—"the treatment is good." He was absent but a little more than a day. His bill was 300 guineas, equal to 1500 dollars.

FIRST FRUITS OF ABOLITION.

By the late arrivals at this port from the West Indies, we learn, says the New-Haven Herald, some particulars of the incipient measures for the emancipation of the slaves in the English Islands, under the act of Parliament for that purpose.

Between the 20th of July and 1st of August, the Governor General of the Windward Islands proceeded to the different places within his jurisdiction, for the purpose of informing the slaves of the nature and condition of the change which was about to take place in regard to their civil and political relations. His plan was to visit the principal estates on the several islands,—to call around him, at each, the most prominent and intelligent portion of the slaves,—to announce the conditions of their emancipation, and enforce upon their minds the principles of good order and submission to the law.—At Monserat and Nevis he was received passively with that sort of calmness which precedes a storm; but at St. Kitts open demonstrations were given, not only of insubordination to the enactments of the abolition Parliament, but to the local authorities—and to the Governor General himself, who came only in the 'brief authority' of his civil investments. On several of the estates murmurs were made, and on one, where an overseer attempted to quell the disturbances, he was severely beaten by the slaves, in the presence of the Governor, who had to move off in some haste, to prevent being treated in a similar manner.

In consequence of these facts, an additional number of troops was ordered from Barbadoes together with a sloop of war. Thus things remained until the great day of emancipation, the 1st of August. This was a day of jubilee, and fasting, and prayer, according to the different dispositions and circumstances of the parties concerned. The 1st was Friday—on Saturday the slaves are not required to work—Sunday, of course, is a holiday.—Thus three days elapsed in which emancipation had no restraint. On the 4th, they were required to go to work on the apprenticeship system, but most of them refused. An additional military and a strong naval force was concentrated at St. Kitts. On the 7th, Martial law was proclaimed—six hundred marines were landed from the frigates in the harbor—several of the ringleaders of the blacks were arrested, punished with stripes, and six of the principal ones sent off to Bermuda.

At Monserat they were in open rebellion, and at Nevis they were only restrained by the arrival of the Special Magistrate from England, who can have but a temporary influence upon the conduct of the slaves. These islands are probably now exhibiting another spectacle of "infuriated men, seeking through blood and slaughter their long lost liberty."—The following letter from a gentleman in Nevis to his friend in this city, may be relied on as correct:

"NEVIS, Aug. 7, 1831.

"The negroes on several estates have absolutely refused to work. Martial law would in all probability have been proclaimed, had not the Special Magistrate arrived most opportunely. His influence among the slave population will first be tried. Should that fail, Martial law will follow. We shall then try the refractory in a summary manner, and they must suffer abundance of stripes.

"At Monserat they are in an open state of rebellion, and they are condemning them to two hundred lashes each.

"At St. Kitts, yesterday was given them as the last day to make their choice, and to-day the Governor has determined to proceed to extremes. They have five men of war vessels in the harbor, who have landed all their marines, ready for action.

"The negroes here, at Nevis, are a waiting the decision of the contest at St. Kitts, no doubt. One thing I am quite sure of; that we shall not require bloodshed. A little flagellation will do with us."

From the Lexington Reporter, (Ken.)

SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Mississippi, to his friend in this city, dated

MOUNT OLYMPUS, July 17.

A dreadful fight took place in Jackson, on Monday evening. Alexander McClung, who is the strong friend of Governor Runnels, not long since, in a moment of excitement, pronounced General Allen, (a lawyer of high standing) a coward and a scoundrel, and applied many abusive epithets, which Allen having heard of, came to Jackson on Monday, to know if such was the fact, and if he had any apology to offer. McClung replied that he had used the expressions alluded to, and would retract nothing nor offer any apology. They appeared in the street at the distance of a hundred yards apart, and each, considering it the duty of the other to attack, acted on the defensive. They were both well armed, and though public expectation was on tiptoe, it was disappointed, no attack was made by either. After this a verbal *challenge* passed from Allen to McClung, to fight the same evening on the bank of Pearl River. They agreed to take four pistols each, and a large knife, to commence walking up to each other, being placed *eighty yards* apart, and fire when they please; and in case neither should hit nor kill with the pistols, to close in with their knives.—They commenced walking very slowly, each with a large duelling pistol in his hand; they kept approaching slowly, until Allen said, "now sir, we will see who the damned coward is." Mr. McClung replied—"damn you, we will," and at the same time stopping still, raised his pistol, took deliberate aim at Allen, and fired—Allen at the same time walking slowly and elevating his pistol, as McClung fired. He sprang forward and fell prostrate on his face. McClung immediately drew another pistol, and stood for a moment waiting to see if he would get up. But his fire had taken effect. He had two balls in his pistol, one of which took him in the mouth between the chin and lip and the other on the side of the head. The distance between them at the time of the fire was *thirty-four yards*. Allen is since dead.

Disturbances in Madrid.

Frightful excesses have been committed by the populace at Madrid on the bursting forth of the cholera. As in Paris and elsewhere the ravages made by the disorder were believed to be the effect of poison, and it having been suggested that the monks had poisoned the wells, the mob broke into three convents, pillaged them, and massacred several of the monks. The Government had, however, directed vigorous measures against the offenders, and tranquility had been restored, and still reigned in Madrid at the date of the last accounts, 9th Aug. A great number of families had, however, fled from Madrid, and a panic prevailed throughout the entire of Castile.

William Cobbett.—It seems that there is no idea too preposterous for this man to propagate. An invasion of Ireland by America is about as likely as an invasion of the moon. Having lived here, and knowing the character of our government and its institutions, he must absolutely be in his dotage to admit the thought, one moment. That he finds people so excessively silly, and so profoundly ignorant, as to credit such a literally mad conceit, would indeed be a matter of astonishment, had we not daily experience of the crowds that follow every charlatan, however absurd his pretensions. We copy the proceedings of a meeting held in London in consequence of this notable discovery of Cobbett's, satisfied it will at least excite our readers to a hearty laugh.

From the London True Sun.

Danger of an American Invasion of Ireland.

At a meeting of the Manchester Repeal Association, held at Hutton's Tavern, Deansgate, on Monday evening, May 19, Mr. Cobbett's Register of Saturday, May 17, was on motion ordered to be read at length, upon which the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the late paper, written by Mr. Cobbett, on the probabilities and danger of an American invasion of Ireland, is, in our judgment, the most important document that has issued from the British Press these many years past; and that it appears to us to be deserving of the most serious attention of his Majesty's government and the people of England.

Resolved, That we tender our lasting gratitude to Mr. Cobbett for this able production of his pen, and respectfully request him to republish, in a cheap form, this immortal document, and to assure him of our order for 500 copies, for the members of our association.

Resolved, That we petition both Houses of Parliament, praying that five millions copies of this invaluable paper be published at the national expense, through the agency of Mr. Cobbett, and distributed gratis all over the United Kingdoms.

That our petitions to the House of Lords be entrusted to the Lord Chancellor, and the Earl of Shrewsbury and Lord Cloncurry be requested to support its prayer, and that to the Commons be entrusted to our tried, faithful, and unpurchasable countryman, O'Connell; and that Messrs. Hume, Harvey, Roebuck, Ruthven, O'Connor, Rodayne, Shiel, Finn, Jacob, and Maurie O'Connor, be requested to support the same.

That these resolutions be published in Mr. Cobbett's Register, the Evening and Weekly True Sun, the Manchester Advertiser, the Newcastle Press, and Liverpool Journal; and that these papers have and deserve our confidence and thanks.

LLOYD JONES, Chairman.
JOSEPH SHIELS TOLE, *Secretary.*

From the Missouri Republican.

The Experiment—How it Works.—Major BRANT, of the Quartermaster's Department, has received drafts on the pet banks at New Orleans for ninety-five thousand dollars, or thereabouts, wherewith to pay Indian annuities due, we understand, in June last. The Major is about *to go or send to New Orleans in a few days for the money, which is to be brought thence at some expense and great hazard.* Formerly the public money was transferred from place to place, wherever desired, without expense or risk to the Government. If five hundred thousand were wanted at St. Louis, a single line from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Bank would place it there, and the public creditors were promptly paid.—Now, it seems, the Indians and all others must wait the *tardy operation* of the new system, the nation is charged *with enormous expense*, and *the public money exposed to imminent risk.*

A Burning Road.—They certainly have strange *ways* in New Hampshire, and a careless reader would think, by a glance into their newspapers, that the Granite State was the most combustible portion of the Union.—Let them take care not to burn up their *Hills.* The Newport Spectator, published in that State, has a circumstantial account under the somewhat startling caption of "A highway on fire," of an alarm among the Engine men of the town; who, it seems, had been called out to extinguish a road which was in full flame! The road aforesaid had been built upon brush and logs, which having accidentally taken fire, had caused the conflagration. The Engines succeeded in putting it out.

N. Y. Cour. & Enq.

A LITTLE RIOTING.

The Trenton N. J. Democrat, gives the following account of a disturbance in that quiet and orderly city:

A Speck of War.—Last Sunday night a few disorderly persons collected around the colored Methodist Church, in this city, in which the notorious Isaac Abrams of Philadelphia, was holding forth. After making some slight disturbance, they saluted the building with a shower of stones and brickbats which quickly demolished the windows, and produced a scene of the wildest uproar and confusion among the terrified congregation, who instantly abandoned the house and fled in every direction. The rioters then took to their heels and escaped. We hope our city authorities will take every possible means to bring these lawless violators of the peace to condign punishment.

We find in the Boston Daily Advertiser, the following painful particulars of a railroad accident:

"On Saturday afternoon, a gentleman and lady, (Isaac Hurd, Esq. of New-Orleans, and a daughter of Dr. Thompson, of Charlestown,) were riding through Newtown, towards Boston, and in crossing the Worcester railroad, near the Meeting House, their horse and chaise came in contact with the locomotive engine, and train of cars, which were also coming towards town. The horse was killed and the chaise broken in pieces, but the gentleman and lady were thrown out by the upsetting of the carriage, and escaped unhurt. They did not see or hear the engine until the moment it struck them, and they were not seen by the engine man, the view being interrupted by trees at the side of the road. Two of the cars were thrown from the rails, but were but slightly damaged, and the passengers received no injury.

The railroads which approach Boston are crossed in very many places, by roads much travelled, and it will be found necessary for the engineers to sound a horn or ring a bell, as they approach these intersections.

The following, from a Boston paper, shows how hard are the wages of sin, and yet how promptly they are paid. The same hand that was turned, by the author of evil, to commit crimes, reached forth, voluntarily, and seized upon part of its reward:

"Manuel Delgardo one of the piratical crew recently brought from England, by the British brig of war Savage, and confined in the Leverett-street jail, committed suicide yesterday morning, between the hours of nine and ten. He broke a square of glass, and with a piece of it completely severed the right jugular vein."

First Symptom in New Jersey.—An election of a board of Selectmen, was held on Wednesday in Jersey City, which resulted most triumphantly for the Whigs. The whole board, seven in number, was chosen from the Whig party, with the exception of one, who is a Jackson man, and for local considerations was continued in office, being run upon both tickets. The Whig majority was twice as great as at the last previous election.

DOYLESTOWN, Pa. Sept. 2.

Distressing Death.—A Mrs. Brink, residing four or five miles below this village, in Warrington, was burned to death, on Saturday afternoon last, by her clothes taking fire. She had been on a visit to a neighbor's house, and was returning, smoking her pipe, from which it is supposed the fire fell upon her dress. Her cries for help brought assistance, but too late to save her—the clothes were entirely burned off, and she died in a few minutes, being literally roasted alive. We believe she had a family of children.

From the Lancaster Union.

The President—General Post Office—and Postmaster General.—Whatever may be the opinions of the supporters of the President, relative to most of the conduct for which he has been censured by his opponents, they cannot with the least shadow of justice sanction his keeping in office the Post-Master General. The department under his charge was shown by a committee of the Senate, to be filled with corruption and iniquity—a base political machine, which, when its vileness was exposed, was enough to cause the patriot to tremble for the liberties of his country—a fountain from which flowed the foulest streams of pollution. Let it be borne in mind, that Major Barry was condemned by the unanimous voice of the Senate—not even isaac hill had the boldness to defend him, so clear and conclusive was his misconduct; and yet, astonishing as it may seem, after it was shown that he had squandered nearly a MILLION OF DOLLARS of the public money, and was guilty of other misconduct and irregularities, Jackson continues him in office and thus virtually acquiesces and, gives the influence of his authority to uphold him in his misdeeds. No minister of England would presume to hold his office after being censured by either House of Parliament—and a case has come to hand within a few days, of the Premier of Great Britain resigning his situation because he found his measures not supported by a majority of that body. We consider the conduct of the President in permitting the Post Master General to retain his situation, after what has been brought to light, as one of the most glaring outrages upon the good sense and rights of the American people, of which he could be guilty. In order that our readers may not lose the remembrance of the resolution *unanimously* passed by the Senate, we again publish it with the names of those who voted on it.

Resolved, That it is proved and admitted that large sums of money have been borrowed at different banks by the Post Master General, in order to make up the deficiency in the means of carrying on the Post Office Department, without authority given by any law of Congress; and that as Congress alone possesses the power to borrow money on the credit of the U. States, all such contracts for loans by the Post Master General, are illegal and void.

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Bibb, Black, *Brown*, Calhoun, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Forsyth, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Hendricks, *Hill*, *Kane*, Kent, *King* of Alabama, *King* of Georgia, Knight, *Linn*, Mangun, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, *Robinson*, *Shepley*, Sillsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Waggaman, Webster, White, Wright.—41.

NAYS—None.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

The great number of political parties in Pennsylvania has well nigh proved the ruin of the State. Some wild theorist is seized with a new project, which a love of distraction urges him to carry in to execution. For this he purposes the formation of a new political association.—A few individuals meet together—a constitution is adopted, and a new party springs up. Another speculator who is more devoted to men than principles, and who sees a great deal of magic in a name, is desirous of rendering that of Jefferson immortal. He also wants a society established, to be called the 'Jefferson Democrats.' Well, this man succeeds, and then we have another party! By and by, up springs half a Nullifier, and with all the ease in the world, he can deter-

mine precisely the relative rights and powers of the several States, and of the General Government. For the support and propagation of his views, he wants a 'States' Rights Society.'. He succeeds, and then we have another party. All this while individuals are withdrawing themselves from the great Tory party, many of whom are so familiarized with man worship, and the principal change to be observed in them seems to be a transfer of personal attachment, and instead of Jackson men they become McLean men.—And then we have another party! The Washington Telegraph, as if we had not enough already, seems to be laboring hard for a Calhoun party! Besides all these, we have the Masonic and Anti-masonic parties and I know not how many more.

On the other hand there is the whole hog Jackson Van Buren party moving together in solid phalanx, and headed by an army of forty thousand office-holders. Actuated solely by a love for place and power, and caring nothing for either men or measures, the leaders of this party never suffer any differences of opinion to diver them for their purpose.

Here, then, is the difference between us:— The Tories, who are the minority, combine one body; while the Whigs who form a large majority of the people, are divided into many parties.

It is on this difference that our opponents mainly rely for their success, and if these party feelings are not surrendered, they will have too much cause to be confirmed. If Whigs are honestly resolved to preserve the country from utter ruin, all considerations must be at once abandoned, and instead of Jefferson Democrats, or States' Right men or Clay men, or Calhoun men or Webster men, or McLean men, or any other man's men—they must all be Whigs—and like those of '76 they must go for Principles, and not for men—not for a Party, but for our country.

What does this mean?—The Director of the Mint announces that on the new gold coin, the Cap of Liberty is taken from the figure, and the Motto, "E pluribus unum," the declaration of *union*, is omitted. Have our rulers acquired so much boldness as to develope their plans on the coin of their country? Is the Cap of Liberty to be struck—is our Union to be dissolved? We wait for an explanation of these things.

THE LIBERTY CAP.

"Liberty and Union—now and forever."

WHIG BUTTONS.

We are gratified to learn that the young men of this city have determined to don the Whig buttons. We have been favored with a beautiful specimen of a button prepared for vests. It is elegantly gilt; and on the face contains the liberty cap and the motto of our fathers, "*E Pluribus Unum.*" The back of the button bears the inscription, "True Whigs of '76 and '34." A large number of buttons will shortly be prepared for delivery, and will, no doubt, be generally adopted by our friends. A more appropriate, lofty, and spirit-stirring designation could not be found. *Phil. Int.*

JACKSON RENUNCIATIONS.

The Hon. Gabriel Moore, late governor of Alabama, and one of her Senators in Congress, at a public dinner given to him at Tuscaloosa, renounced the collar of Jackson and took a stand in favor of his country and the laws.

Gov. Troup, of Georgia, late a Senator in Congress, and a firm friend of the administration, has openly renounced Jacksonism, and calls it, to use his own words, "*vicious and corrupt.*"

Senator Bibb, of Kentucky, has also left this leaky ship called *Corruption.*—The *sinking fund* of the Post Office causes too much pumping for these old sailors.

ANOTHER.—The *'Pottstown Gazette,'* published in Pottstown, Pa., formerly a whole hog Jackson paper, has changed its politics, and now advocates the supremacy of the laws.

From the Downing Gazette.

I'm glad that my friend Henry Clay has got home safe and sound clear away to old Kentucky. When I left him at Washington two or three days before Congress closed, he looked most beat out. And I did'nt wonder at it, for them Whig Senators had a pretty tuff siege of it all Winter, battling the watch with the Cabinet folks to keep 'em and the General from tearing the constitution all to pieces.—The Kitchen fellers would set the Gineral on so sometimes that he would seem to be most ravin as a lion. But the whig Senators did'nt flinch a hair all winter. They said they'd stick by the constitution, sink or swim; and there was n't one among 'em that stood stiffer than Henry Clay did.

I begin to feel pretty well convinced if we don't hold on to the constitution, we shall be ashore by and by; and as much as I've set by the Gineral, if worse comes to worse, I must give up him or else the constitution, I declare I believe I should have to give up the Gineral. I don't want to see the country upset yet. I think it's most too good a country and we've got along in it so far too well to be willing to give it all up now. So I hope Mr. Clay and the rest of the whigs will live and be able to go back to Washington next winter as good stuff as ever, and stick by the rack till things are put to rights again.

The United States Senate consists of 48 members—of this number only 17 supported the [illegible] last winter—and since the adjournment, *two*, if not *three*, (Messrs. Tipton and Hendricks of Indiana, and Moore of Alabama) of the 17, have renounced Jacksonism, leaving only 14 out of 48 to advocate the measures of the present Administration next winter. *Two years ago a majority of the Senators were Jackson men.*

HAGERSTOWN, Sept. 4.

CLARK'S CASE.

The examination of WILLIAM CLARK, who has been confined in the jail of Washington county for some weeks, under the name of PETER DEAN, charged with the murder of JACOB HINE, of Pleasant Valley in this county, in 1822, took place under habeas corpus, at the Court-house on Monday last, before Hon. JOHN BUCHANAN, Chief Justice of Court of Appeals of Maryland. A number of very respectable gentlemen, of Harford county, appeared as witnesses in behalf of the accused. It was proved, most conclusively and satisfactorily, that the accused was not Peter Dean, but William Clark, of Harford county, who was born in Baltimore county, whence he removed to Harford county in his youth, where he had constantly lived for 25 or 30 years, but with few and short intervals, up to the time of his emigration to Ohio, about 18 months ago. Dean, on the contrary, was a native of this county, and was proved to have lived constantly in it up to the time of the murder. Clark's character was clearly established to be that of a peaceable, orderly, honest, industrious, punctual well-behaved man. He has a wife and large family in Licking county, Ohio.

Much sympathy was excited in his behalf by the developments of the examination. And, after his discharge, a subscription, amounting to $130, was raised for him, and his passage home, free, in the stages, kindly proffered. Mr. J. D. Keedy, upon whose information Clark was arrested, gave him $50. It is due to Mr. Keedy to state, that several respectable gentlemen of Washington county, concur with him in the belief that there is a very striking resemblance between Clark and Dean.

Counsel for the state, Joseph I. Merrick, Esq.—for the accused, William Price, Esq. *Torch Light.*

HYDROPHOBIA.

A distressing case of Hydrophobia occurred in the neighborhood of Germantown a few days since. The particulars are given in the Germantown Telegraph. The victim was a sober, industrious farmer, who was bitten by his own dog, about five weeks since. Shortly after the animal sickened and died, and as no suspicion was entertained upon the subject, no precautionary measures were resorted to on the part of Mr. B. On Saturday last, however, while he was disposing of his marketing in this city, the first symptoms of his awful condition were made apparent to him, by some person throwing a basin of water over the pavement. Finding himself to be unwell and his illness increasing, he hurried home with all possible despatch, where the dreadful malady began to reveal itself in its worst form. Paroxysm succeeded paroxysm, with but slight intervals, until about four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, when, after suffering the most excruciating agony for nearly twenty four hours, he expired.—During the intervals of the fits he became quite collected, took the medicine offered him, and drank it himself. He readily recognized those of his acquaintances in the room—beckoned several to him, offered them his hand, and bade them farewell. Like all other cases of hydrophobia, the mere mention of water threw him into instant paroxysms, and the pump in the yard, for this reason, could not be used. *Penn. Enq.*

REV. DR. BEDELL.

The religious community of Philadelphia, and the friends of religion generally, will hear with regret of the death of this eminent divine. He expired on Saturday morning, at Baltimore, on his way to this city. He had spent a good portion of the summer at the Mineral Springs of Bedford, without receiving any essential benefit—consumption, being, in fact, the malady by which he was finally swept from life. Mr. Bedell was a pure, noble-minded and highly intellectual man. As a clergyman, he was eminently popular; as a scholar, authentic in his taste, and rich in his attainments. In all deeds of charity and goodness he was pre-eminent. While the memory of his well-spent life remains, his name cannot cease to be cherished with a reverent affection, by every lover of piety and talent.

Commercial Intel.

From the Phil'a Gaz. August 26.

A great excitement exists in this community, in relation to the developments which have recently been made on the subject of abuses in our Post Office.—Documents addressed to respectable citizens, and franked from Washington by the Hon. John G. Watmough, have been suppressed and sold by one of the clerks as waste paper. We were shown, on Saturday last, a number of envelopes, which had been taken from a bag filled with documents, and sold to a grocer, all of which were addressed to gentlemen well known in the county. It is preposterous to allege that these men could not be found, as some of them are in business, and receive letters almost daily by the penny-post. Col. Watmough has frequently been charged with neglect by his constituents, but the facts here brought to light, show that such allegations have been most unjustly made. In some cases, two or more packages, addressed to the same individual, have been found among those which have not been permitted, by the operations in the post office, to reach their destination. A rigid investigation into these matters is now on foot, and we forbear comment until the result is laid before the public.

The rich of the present generation were the poor of the preceding. The offspring of the present poor will be the wealthy of the next race. This is the course of affairs as they exist. Experience proves it.

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. Sept. 8, 1834.

☞ Flour in Baltimore $5 12½ to $5 25.

☞ In a communication in our last, upon the subject of the School system, there is a considerable error in the calculation, which escaped our notice at the time, but which we consider it our duty at present to correct. The calculation is based upon the supposition that there are *thirty-two* townships in this county; whereas there are but *sixteen*, exclusive of the borough.

This error does not, however, affect the character of the article, except in the mere paragraph of the calculation.

The School Law.—We would call the attention of our readers to such provisions of the late act, as require immediate action upon. On the 19th inst. an election will take place in the different townships, for Six School Directors in each; these Directors are to meet, within ten days after their election, in their respective School Districts, and choose out of their body a President and Secretary, and a Delegate to the joint Delegate meeting to be held at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on the 3d day of November; it is also their duty to divide themselves into three classes, the 1st to serve until the next election, the 2d until the 2d election, and the 3d until the 3d election following, so that one-third of each board may be chosen annually. On the 3d day of November aforesaid, there will be held at the Court-house in Gettysburg, a joint meeting of the county Commissioners and one Delegate from each board of School Directors in the county, in which it shall be decided whether or not a tax for the expenditure of each district be levied; and if a tax be authorised by a majority of the joint meeting, it shall be apportioned among the several districts as county rates and levies are now by law apportioned.—Each delegate to the joint meeting to receive $1 per day, for each day's attendance spent by him in travelling to and from, and attending said meeting, to be paid out of the treasury. All the districts whose delegates vote in the negative, shall for that year be entitled to no part of the money appropriated by the act—and the whole amount shall be divided among those districts that vote in the affirmative.

☞ The Whigs of York county settled the following Ticket on Monday last.

Congress.—Charles A. Barnitz.

Assembly.—Mathias N. Forney, James McConkey, Jacob Kirk.

Whig Ticket of Franklin County.

Congress.—George Chambers.

Assembly.—T. G. M'Culloch, Thomas Carson.

Conferees to meet the Adams county conferees—Capt. Jacob Hade, J. E. Brady, and James Dunlop, Esqs.

Cumberland County Anti-Van Buren Ticket.

Assembly.—George Sanderson, J. G. Oliver.

Van Buren Ticket.

Assembly.—M. Cocklin, Hugh Wallace.

Anti-Masonic.

Assembly.—David Emmert, William Rumsha.

School Directors.

In pursuance of public notice, a meeting of the Citizens of the Borough of Gettysburg, was held at the Court-house on Friday evening the 5th September.—SAMPSON S. KING, Esq. was called to the Chair, and *Samuel Fahnestock* appointed Secretary.

On motion—T. Stevens, R. G. Harper, Wm. M'Clellan, M. C. Clarkson, and Doct. D. Gilbert, were appointed a committee to report to the meeting the names of *Six persons*, to be supported as SCHOOL DIRECTORS for the Borough.

The committee, in a short time, reported the following Ticket—which was unanimously adopted by the meeting:

THADDEUS STEVENS,
SAMPSON S. KING,
JOHN HOUCK,
GEORGE SMYSER,
JAMES A. THOMPSON,
ROBERT G. HARPER.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the papers of the borough.

S. S. KING, *Chn.*

S. FAHNESTOCK, *Sec'y.*

Maine.—The elections in the State of Maine take places on Monday next [this day] for Governor, members of the State Legislature, and for members of Congress. For years past the whole Government of the State has been under the control of the Jackson party, and at this time there is but one Whig representative out of the whole delegation in Congress. At the trial on Monday next, we are not confident of a complete revolution in the State, though we look for a great Whig gain in the Legislature, and also the election for members of Congress. Instead of one we look for 4 or 5 at least. The work every where "goes bravely on."

Balt. Pat.

The wonderful egg, to which the attention of the public was called by the last Register and Record, was exhibited in our Market-house on Saturday last; and, as might have been expected, it proved to be a HOAX—not upon a great multitude; for few, if any, reflecting individuals believed there was any thing miraculous or supernatural about the egg.

The old women and little children need be under no apprehension on account of this prophetic egg. It is understood that "WAR, 1836," was inscribed upon the egg, by a young lad, as a trick upon his brother, but it seems that the trick took effect upon some of greater age and more experience.—*Chester Co. Reg.*

It is perhaps not generally known by farmers, and others interested in the sale of hay, that by an act of Assembly, passed the last session, the gross hundred is done away. The hundred weight is now made up of four quarters, of *twenty-five* pounds each, and the ton rates at 2,000 pounds.

Horrible Death.—A few days since, a white and colored man were bathing in the Thames river, off Groton, opposite New London, (Conn.) when they were pursued by a large shark, which overtook, seized, and devoured the negro. With difficulty the white man effected his escape. The shrieks of the sufferer were horrible in the extreme.

The new civil war in Spain had not yet resulted in a battle—which Carlos will avoid, if possible, until he gathers sufficient strength to enable him to meet the queen's forces with probable success. It seems pretty certain that France will interfere in this war, and take part with the queen, and this may lead to important events, and, perhaps, convulse Europe again. Never before, in time of peace, were so strong military establishments kept up. Europe is ready for a general fight!

The Cholera in Ohio.—This formidable disease still prevails in various parts of the country, though it does not appear to rage extensively any where. The total number of deaths, at the different places within Ohio where it still exists, was estimated, at the latest dates, as follows: At Newark, 10; Cleveland, 67 (of whom all but 10 were emigrants, or transient persons); Lower Sandusky, 15; Huron, 43; Massillon, 12; Zoar, 15; Chester, Meigs county, 10; and a few at Tiffin, Akron, and Dover. It has disappeared from Cincinnati; and so far as our knowledge extends, no case of it has recently occurred in any part of the Scioto valley, unless it be at Portsmouth, whence we have received no information.

MARRIED,

In Knoxville, Tenn. by E. Nelson, Esq. Dr. *Williams*, aged *one hundred years*, to Miss *Nancy*, youngest daughter of Mr. Jas. Israel—all of Knox county, East Tennessee.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. D. Gottwald, Mr. *Henry Chronister*, of Reading township, to Miss *Eve Sillich*, of Menallen township.

DIED,

On Thursday last, after a long illness, Mr. *Benjamin F. Wilson*, of Menallen township, aged 33 years.

On the 30th ult. Mr. *Frederick Steinhour*, of Menallen township, in the 61st year of his age.

On the 29th ult. near Mummasburg, Mr. *David Trone*, in the 20th year of his age.

On Tuesday last, an infant child of Mr. Wm. M'Clellan, of this borough.

Yesterday, at York, after a long illness, Col. *Michael H. Spangler.*

At the house of Hugh Boyle, Esq. in the City of Baltimore, on Saturday morning, the 30th ultimo, the Reverend GREGORY T. BEDELL, D. D. Rector of St. Andrew's Church, in Philadelphia, in the 43d year of his age.

COMMUNICATED.

On the morning of the 1st of Sept. Mr. MARTIN D. CARL, son of Mr. Martin Carl, of Franklin, York county, in the 20th year of his age. On the following day his remains were accompanied to the place of burial by a very large concourse of friends and neighbors; on which occasion the Rev. D. Gottwald held an impressive discourse, suitable on such a mournful occasion. The deceased was a very promising young man, just entering upon the threshold of life, and bade fair to be an ornament and comfort to his afflicted parents in their declining years; but that fell destroyer, the consumption, has blasted their earthly prospects—and their only consolation is, the assurance that he has exchanged a world of woe for one of eternal bliss.

GETTYSBURG Female Academy.

AN Examination of the Pupils of this Institution, will take place on *Thursday and Friday the 18th and 19th inst.* It is hoped that the friends of liberal Female Education will manifest their interest by their attendance on this occasion.

☞ The Winter Session will commence on *Monday the 20th of October next.*

J. H. MARSDEN, *Principal.*

Sept. 8. te

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters Testamentary on the Estate of FREDERICK STEINOUR, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, hereby requests all persons indebted to said deceased, by bond, note, or book accounts, to come forward and make payment immediately; and also all persons having claims against said Estate to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

GEORGE FEHL, *Ex'r.*

Menallen township, Sept. 8. 6t

The Mechanics' Institute

WILL meet in the College, according to adjournment, on *Monday Evening the 15th inst.* at half past 6 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

W. W. PAXTON, *Sec'y.*

Sept. 8. tm

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between *THOMAS J. COOPER & CO.*, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of September. Persons indebted to them, will settle the same with THOMAS J. COOPER, as soon as convenient, at the Old Stand.

THOMAS J. COOPER,
FRANKLIN COOPER.

Gettysburg, Sept. 8. 3t

FRESH SUPPLY.

Thomas J. Cooper,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers generally, that he continues business as usual, and hopes, by personal attention, to be able to supply his old customers. His Assortment consists of

Dry Goods, Domestics,
QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE,
GROCERIES,
Hollow-Ware & Stoves,

all of which he is determined to sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. B. Persons indebted to him for old accounts and notes, will please to call and settle the same by the *middle of October*, and save costs.

Gettysburg, Sept. 8. 3t

CONCERT.

Emil Heerbruegger,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that he intends giving a CONCERT, in the Court-house, on *Tuesday Evening the 16th Sept. inst.* for the benefit of the Enterprise Society of Pennsylvania College, to assist in defraying the expense of the purchase of their Instruments.—To consist of

PART I.

1. Quintett, arranged by T. Kneffler.
2. Introduction and March, full orchestre, by E. Heerbruegger.
3. Thema, with variations, &c. by do.
4. Air from Cinderilla, by Rossini, arranged for the brass instruments by E. Heerbruegger.
5. United States Marine March, full orchestre, by a Lady of Charleston.

PART II.

6. Tyrolese air—full orchestre.
7. Air—"Oh no! we never mention her."
8. Solo, for French horn, by E. Heerbr.
9. Duet, for 2 Guitars.
10. Finale—full orchestre—by do.

☞ Price of admission 25 cents—children half price.

Sept. 1. te

Wanted immediately,

ONE or two Boys, as Apprentices to the *Silver-Plating Business.*—Boys from the country would be preferred.

JOHN M'FARREN.

Gettysburg, Aug. 18. 3t

NOTICE.

THE Notes given to the subscriber, at his sale, are due, and in the hands of C. F. KEENER, Esq. for collection. Those wishing to save costs, will please call and pay the same before the *20th of September, inst.*, or suits will be brought.

FREDERICK HINSCH.

Sept. 1. 3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of *Mary Jourdan*, late of the borough of Gettysburg, deceased, are requested to discharge the same without delay. And those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated.

DAVID WILLS,
Administrator *pendente lite.*

Sept. 1. 6t

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the fifteenth day of February, 1796, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such Notice what Officers are to be elected: I, JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff of the county of Adams, do therefore hereby make known, and give this *PUBLIC NOTICE* to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that a

General Election

will be held in the said County, on the

Second Tuesday in October

next, (the 14th,)

at the several Districts, composed of the following Townships, viz.

In the First District, composed of the borough of Gettysburg, and the township of Cumberland, at the Court-house in Gettysburg.

In the Second District, composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Mr. Bishop, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Germany.

In the Third District, composed of the township of Berwick; and that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying east and north of a public road leading from the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, to Dellone's Mill; and that part of the township of Hamilton, lying west of the Carlisle and Hanover Turnpike Road, between Blake's bridge, and the intersection of said Road with the Gettysburg and York Turnpike Road; at the house of Philip Heagy, Esq. in the town of Oxford.

In the Fourth District, composed of the townships of Huntington and Latimore, at the house of Wm. Thompson, sen. in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth District, composed of the townships of Hamiltonban and Liberty, at the house of Col. James Reid, in Millers-Town.

In the Sixth District, composed of that part of the township of Hamilton east of the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Road, at the house lately occupied by John Picking, in the town of Berlin.

In the Seventh District, composed of the township of Menallen, at the house of W. and P. Hapke, in said township.

In the Eighth District, composed of the township of Straban, at the house formerly occupied by John Gourley, in Hunters-Town.

In the Ninth District, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house formerly occupied by Christian Boocher, in said township.

In the Tenth District, composed of the township of Conowago, at the house of Adam Oaster, in M'Sherry's-Town.

In the Eleventh District, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of John Harman, in Heidlersburg, in said township.

In the Twelfth District, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house of Joseph Topper, in said township.

In the Thirteenth District, composed of that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying west and south of a public road leading from Dellone's Mill, to the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, on the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road, at the house now occupied by Samuel Swope, in Bonaughtown.

In the Fourteenth District, composed of the township of Reading, at the public school-house in the town of Hampton.

AT WHICH TIME AND PLACES WILL BE ELECTED.

One Member of Congress, to represent the District composed of the Counties of Adams and Franklin;

Two Representatives in the State Legislature, for the County of Adams;

One County Commissioner;

One Auditor of Public Accounts; and

One Director of the Poor, & House of Employment of the County of Adams.

And in and by the said Act, it is directed, that the INSPECTORS of the said General Election shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, being the

3d day of October next,

and the Election for such Inspectors shall be held in such places in each township, ward or district, as is appointed by law, for that purpose, by the respective Constables, (who are required to give at least one week's notice of such an Election) assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens, qualified to vote, as shall then be present. And it is also in and by the said Act required, that the Agent and Inspectors be at the places of their District, on the Day of the General Election aforesaid, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the several duties required and enjoined on them in and by the same Act.

And it is further directed in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State aforesaid, passed the 17th day of March, 1806, aforesaid, that one of the JUDGES of each of the different Districts as aforesaid, who shall have the charge of the certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given for each Candidate for the different Offices then and there voted for at their respective Districts, shall meet on the third day after the Election, which shall be on *Friday the 17th day of October aforesaid*, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, then and there to make a fair statement and certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given at the different Districts in the County of Adams, for any person or persons for the different Offices aforesaid, &c.

And, by a law passed 2nd April, 1821, is is made the duty of the Sheriff to give Public Notice of the provisions of said law.

The following are extracts:—

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the several qualified Electors who shall vote in this Commonwealth, shall give to the Inspectors of such Election, separate Tickets for each office or station voted for, which Tickets shall contain no more than the proper number of names; but no Ticket shall be rejected by the Judges of the Election, in counting off the votes, should the same contain fewer names than the proper number, those for Sheriffs and Coroners excepted.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or Coroner, as the case may be, of each and every County within this Commonwealth, to give Public Notice, at the same time, and in the same manner, and under the same penalty, that he is now required to give notice of any General or Special Election—that any person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the U. States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive, or Judiciary Departments of the United States, and also that every Member of Congress, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any Election within the State,

JAMES BELL, Jun. *Sheriff.*

Sept. 8. te

Democratic Delegate Elections.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Adams County, assembled at the house of Mr. Henry Forry, Innkeeper, in the borough of Gettysburg, on Monday the 25th day of August, 1834—GEORGE BROWN, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and *James McDivit* and *John B. Marsh*, Secretaries. On motion, Z. Herbert, Fleming Gilliland, Col. S. Blake, A. G. Miller, and Christian Picking were appointed a committee to report resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting—who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it be recommended to our Fellow-citizens in the county of Adams, opposed to Bank Aristocracy, and in favor of Equal Rights, *and a real and Constitutional Currency*, to meet at their several places of holding Borough and Township meetings, on Saturday the 13th of September next, and elect Two Delegates from each, to meet in County Convention, at the Court house, in Gettysburg, on the *Monday following*, to form a county ticket—and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary and *important* for the furtherance and prosperity of the best interests of the People, and the advancement of correct principles.

Resolved, That this meeting earnestly solicit all the Citizens of Adams county, who are opposed to the Bank of the U. States ruling our happy Republic, to join with us in frustrating the attempts of that monied monopoly and hydra-headed monster, who, by late acts, have clearly demonstrated to the people of these U. S. that nothing short of absolute rule, and the destruction of our liberties will satisfy the ambiton of those conducting that Institution.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the different papers of the county.

GEORGE BROWN, *Chairman.*
JAMES MCDIVIT, } *Secretaries.*
JOHN B. MARSH, }

Pennsylv'a College,
GETTYSBURG.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the semi-annual Examination of the Students of Pennsylvania College, will take place on *Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 15th & 16th*, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Commencement will be on *Wednesday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Board of Trustees are respectfully requested to meet at the same time to transact business.

J. G. MORRIS,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.
Aug. 25. te

PIANOS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has on hand two splendid PIANOS, manufactured by Hertwick, of Ludwicksburg, Germany, which he offers for sale very cheap and on liberal terms. These pianos are of a superior tone, and are equal to any manufactured in this country. Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to call at Mr. Wasmus', and examine them.

EMIL HEERBRUEGGER.
Gettysburg, Aug. 11. 3t

☞Mr. H. respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that he continues to give instruction upon every instrument.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of *DANIEL SWENEY*, late of Hamiltonban township, deceased, are requested to call and settle the same, on or before the *20th of September next.*—And those having claims against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN MUSSELMAN, }
ZEPH. HERBERT, } *Ex's.*
Aug. 11. 6t

JAMES COOPER,
Attorney at Law,

OFFICE in Chambersburg street, a few doors east of Mr. Forry's Tavern.

Gettysburg, June 9. tf

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth: and they have appointed *Monday the 24th day of Nov'r next*, for hearing me & my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg—when and where you may attend if you think proper.

DANIEL HEAGY.
Aug. 25. 3t

☞The York Republican, Carlisle Herald, and Baltimore Gazette, will insert the above three times, forward the papers, and charge this Office.

Lumber! Lumber!!

THE Subscriber, thankful for past encouragement, would beg leave to inform the Public, that he has now on hand a very large assortment of

White Pine & Yellow Pine
BOARDS,
Ash Plank, Pine Plank,
SCANTLING,
Pine & Oak Shingles,
POPLAR SCANTLING, CHERRY BOARDS & PLANK, &c. &c.

He has also on hand a large stock of

IRON,

Rolled, Hammered, and Round, from Cedarus Works—all of which he will sell low for Cash.

D. ZIEGLER.
Gettysburg, Sept. 1. 3t

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on *Saturday the 20th inst.* at 10 o'clock, on the premises,

A FARM,

Late the property of *Samuel Overholzer*, deceased, situate in Reading township, Adams county, one mile from Hampton, containing **120 *Acres,*** part clear and part woodland; some good meadow.—

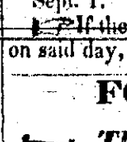
The buildings are a 2 story **Log House, & Barn,** stone Spring-house, & stone Smith-shop. There are two Orchards, and two running streams, one at each side of the place.

Attendance will be given, and terms made known by

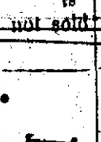
JOHN OVERHOLZER, }
JACOB HAINES, } *Adm'rs.*
Sept. 1. ts

☞If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be Rented.

FOR RENT.



The Grist-Mill,
SAW-MILL,
and Plaster-Mill,



LATE of WM. MOORE, deceased, situate in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, will be Rented, by private contract, for a term of years; and if not leased before the *first day of October next*, will, on that day, be Rented by Public Outcry.

The terms can be known on application to the Widow's son, of said deceased, living at the premises.

JAMES GREASON, *Ex'r.*
Sept. 1. 3t

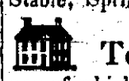
A Valuable Farm
FOR SALE.

THAT finely improved Farm, situated in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa. called

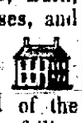
HAMMERSMITH,

is offered for sale. It is about 8 miles from Gettysburg, and contains **246 *Acres***—between 60 and 70 of which are finely timbered; the remainder in fine meadows and fields. It is valuable as a grazing farm, yielding a large quantity of hay. The improvements are a large

two-story Brick DWELLING, containing 12 rooms, Barn, Stable, Spring and Smoke-houses, and



TWO LOG **Tenant-Houses,**



one of which is at the lower end of the farm. There are three never-failing Springs on the premises.

The Farm will be sold all together, or will be divided to suit purchasers.

Any person wishing to view the premises, will be shown the same by Mr. Adam Long residing thereon. For terms of sale, application may be made to SIMON BECKER, Esq. in Menallen township, agent for the owner.

Aug. 18. tf

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed *Tuesday the 30th of September inst.* for hearing me & my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg—when and where you may attend if you think proper.

GEO. C. STRICKHOUSER.
Sept. 1. 3t

☞The Baltimore Gazette, Hanover Gazette, Franklin Repository, and Frederick Herald, will insert the above three times, forward the papers, and charge this office.

STRAY BULL.

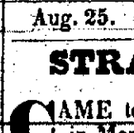
CAME to the house of the subscriber, in Liberty township, on the 25th of July last,

A Red Brindle Bull, about 4 years old, his hind feet white, and has a little white on his forehead between the horns—both ears cropped. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN WEAGLY.
Aug. 25. 3t

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, in Menallen township, some time in July last,



A Spotted Heifer, about two years old—has a slit in the right ear—no other marks. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

GEORGE WEAVER.
Aug. 25. 3t

CAUTION.

STOREKEEPERS, and all other persons, in the county of Adams, or elsewhere, are hereby warned not to trust my wife, *Elizabeth Deardorff*, or any other person whatever, on my account, without a written order from me—as I shall pay no such debts or contracts after this date.

JACOB DEARDORFF.
Sept. 1. 3t

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby warned not to pass or repass on my premises, without leave. Those trespassing thereon must abide the consequences.

ROBERT DOUGLASS.
Hamiltonban township, Sept. 1. 3t

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT all persons and other persons concerned, that the *ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS* of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 30th day of September next*, viz.:

The account of Michael Plum, Administrator of the estate of *Adam Plum*, deceased.

The account of James A. Thompson, Administrator of the estate of *Jane Koch*, deceased.

The account of Harman Wierman, Administrator of the estate of *Catharine Mundorff*, deceased.

The account of Lavinia McNair and Alexander McNair, Executors of the estate of *Samuel McNair*, deceased.

The account of Dect. Charles Blish, Executor of the estate of *John McGrew*, deceased.

The account of John Thomas, one of the Executors of the estate of *Naomi Morton*, deceased.

The account of Peter Miller and Samuel Miller, Administrators of the estate of *Jacob Miller*, deceased.

The account of Henry Kozer, Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed, of the estate of *George Hartzell*, deceased.

The account of Jacob Weldy, Administrator of the estate of *Arthur O'Cloghersy*, deceased.

The account of Jacob Lady, Administrator of the estate of *Barbara Walter*, deceased.

The account of Thomas Stephens, Executor of the estate of *Isaac Sadler*, deceased.

The account of George Will, Executor of the estate of *J. Fernaw*, deceased.

The account of Joseph Bayly, one of the Executors of the estate of *John Bayly*, deceased.

The account of James Moore, Administrator of the estate of *John McGinly*, deceased.

The account of John Sweney, Administrator of the estate of *Elizabeth Sweney*, deceased.

The account of Daniel Fink, Executor of the estate of *Dorothy Kenege*, deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, *Reg'r.*
Register's Office, Gettysburg, }
August 23, 1834. } td

ATTENTION!

Conowago Guards!

YOU will parade at the house of G. Lawrence, on *Wednesday the 10th of September*, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M. in full uniform, each member provided with 13 rounds of blank cartridges.

THOMAS BRADY, *Capt.*
Aug. 25. tp

Doctor Schmucker's
POPULAR THEOLOGY,

WITH special reference to the doctrines of the Reformation, as avowed before the Diet at Augsburg, in 1530—by S. S. SCHMUCKER, D. D. Professor of Christian Theology in the Theol. Seminary of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church, Gettysburg, Pa.

For sale at the Book store of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, July 28. tf

FRESH DRUGS
AND
MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has lately received a

LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

which he intends selling on most reasonable terms—amongst which are the following:

Flor Sulphur,	" Gamboge,
Cream Tartar,	" Mastic,
Epsom Salts,	" Myrrh,
Glauber do.	" Tragacanth,
Rochelle do.	" Copal,
Sulphate Quinine,	" Ammoniac,
Annatto,	" Sandarac,
Aqua Fortis,	" Scammony,
Camphor,	" Asafœtida,
Calomel,	" Elastic,
Castor Oil,	Gall Aleppo,
Senna,	Isinglass,
Manna,	Ivory Black,
Elixir Paregoric,	Spirits Turpentine,
Do. Vitriol,	Iceland Moss,
Flor Benjoin,	Opium,
Do. Camomile,	Nutmegs,
Fisher's Pills,	Oil Cinnamon,
Anderson's do.	" Almonds,
Lee's do.	" Aniseed,
Hooper's do.	" Cloves,
Chapman's do.	" Juniper,
Rush's do.	" Lavender,
German do.	" Peppermint,
Liquorice Ball,	" Origanum,
Do. Root,	" Puligi,
Borax,	Ipecacuanha,
Arrow Root,	Magnesia,
British Oil,	Lavender Comp.
Antimony,	Jalap,
Tartaric Acid,	Oil Cajaput,
Balsam Peru,	" Seneca,
" Sulphur,	" Sassafras,
" Tarlington's,	" Bergamot,
Bateman's Drops,	" Lemon,
Opodeldoc,	" Rosemary,
Coccinella,	" Spruce,
Gum Arabic,	" Harleum,
" Benjoin,	" Turpentine,
" Guiacum,	" Worm Seed,
" Shellac,	&c. &c. &c.

Also, a Large & General Assortment of
Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,
PAINT BRUSHES,
GROCERIES, &c.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive further encouragement.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, May 19. tf

NEW Hardware Store.

George Arnold,

HAVING engaged in the Hardware business, has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large and well assorted Stock, embracing almost every article calculated for

House-Keeping & Building,
EDGE TOOLS, GLASS, &C.

with most articles suitable for the
FARMER & MECHANIC.

Any article wanted, not on hand, will, at all times be procured in a few days.

ALSO—A LARGE STOCK OF
Rolled & Hammered Iron,
(warranted,)
and, as usual, a fine stock of
Dry Goods, Groceries,
STONE, WOOD, &
QUEENSWARE,

all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms. ☞All kinds of Produce and old wrought Iron taken in exchange for Goods.

Aug. 11. tf

DRUG STORE.

Zachariah Danner,

BEGS leave to inform the Public generally, that he has purchased the DRUG STORE formerly kept by Dr. HENRY SNYSER, on the Diamond, next door to Messrs. Dickey and Himes' Store; and that he has made considerable alterations in the shelving, and added largely to the Stock. He intends keeping a general assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
Dye-Stuffs, Glass, Putty,
PATENT MEDICINES,

and, in fact, every article that is usually kept in a Drug Store. He has engaged a young Physician, and intends devoting his whole time to the business—which, together with the prices, he hopes will be a sufficient inducement for a generous public to give him a call. ☞Country Physicians and Merchants supplied on the most favorable terms.

Gettysburg, May 26. tf

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
HARRISBURG, Aug. 12, 1834.

NOTICE.

Extract from "An Act to establish a General System of Education by Common Schools," passed the first day of April, A. D. 1834.

"SECTION 19. Seventy-five thousand dollars are hereby appropriated out of the School Fund, for the year 1835, which amount shall be annually thereafter appropriated and paid as hereinafter directed, until the year when the school fund shall yield an interest of $100,000 annually, when that sum shall be distributed in each year amongst the school divisions created by the adoption of this act, in manner following:—The Superintendent of Common Schools shall give notice in at least one public newspaper in every school division within this Commonwealth, for the space of three weeks, of the sum to which such division may be entitled, having reference in such distribution to the number of taxable inhabitants in said division; and these funds shall be again distributed to the different districts, in proportion to the taxables of said districts, according to the provisions of this act; and as soon as practicable thereafter, the said superintendent shall cause the distributive share of each school division entitled thereto, to be paid to the County Treasurer, which share shall be apportioned among the respective districts of the several divisions, according to the said principle of distribution prescribed for the Superintendent; and the same rule shall be observed in the distribution of the proceeds of the tax imposed upon the County for the same purpose, by the delegate meeting hereinbefore mentioned.'

In obedience to the foregoing section, I hereby give notice, that the whole number of taxables in the Commonwealth, according to the last enumeration made in 1828, was 254,429; the number in the county of Adams was 4,192; and that the said County, if it shall be organized as a School Division agreeably to the provisions of the Act aforesaid, will be entitled to the sum of *One thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars and seventy-one cents*, as its portion of the sum of $75,000 appropriated by the section above recited.

JAMES FINDLAY,
Sec'y of the Commonwealth, and ex-officio Superintendent of Common Schools.
Aug. 25. 3t

BUCHU.—Carpenter's Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu, for disease of the bladder, obstruction of urine, chronic gonorrhœa, and gleet of long standing—for sale at the Drug Store of
Z. DANNER.
May 26. tf

LIVERWORT.—Carpenter's Compound Syrup of Liverwort, for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints—for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.
May 26. tf

SARSAPARILLA.—Carpenter's compound fluid extract of Sarsaparilla, for purifying the blood, and removing all diseases arising from excess of mercury, exposure, and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of blood, &c. for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.
May 26. tf

The General Insurance Company of Maryland,

HAVE opened an Office in Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, for the convenience of the neighboring Towns and Country, in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia—

Where they will insure against
LOSS BY FIRE;
Also—On LIVES;
GRANT ANNUITIES; and
RECEIVE ENDOWMENTS.

This Office will receive Money on Deposit, payable ninety days after the same is demanded—and until the payment thereof, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, shall be paid, quarterly.

JOHN DAVIS, *Agent.*
Nov. 18. 1y

THE LADY'S BOOK,

(NINTH VOLUME,)
A Repository for Music, Engraving, Wood Cuts, Poetry, and Prose,
By the most celebrated Authors,
PUBLISHED AT $3 PER ANNUM,
BY L. A. GODEY,
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phila.
Aug. 11.

GERMAN BOOKS.

THE following *German Works* are for sale at the Book-store of the subscriber:—

Arndt's True Christianity,
Fox's Book of Martyrs,
Psalterspiel,
Stark's Prayer Book,
Wandelnde Seele,
Francke's Leben,
Haberman's Prayer-book,
Dr. Schmucker's Church History,
Lutheran Hymn-books,
Reformed do.
Gemeinschaftliche do.
Lutheran and Reformed Catechisms,
Mentz's large German-English & English-German Dictionaries,

And a large and general assortment of GERMAN BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, fancy & common binding.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, June 30. tf

TRUSSES.—Hull's Patent Trusses, and Common do. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of
S. H. BUEHLER.
May 26. tf

LANCASTER GLUE.

A large supply of the above article, just received, and for sale by
SAM'L H. BUEHLER, *Druggist.*
Gettysburg, Jan. 20. tf

CUBEBS.—Carpenter's Oil of Cubebs—for sale at the Drug Store of
May 26.—tf Z. DANNER.

LIQUID OPODELDOC—Prepared and constantly kept for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.
May 26. tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA, for the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver, and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, June 30. tf

ARNDT'S TRUE CHRISTIANITY, translated from the German, by the Rev. John N. Hoffman, Pastor of the Evang. Lutheran Church, Chambersburg, Pa.—for sale at the Book-store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, May 26. tf

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S
Celebrated & Infallible
Worm-destroying Syrup,
Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, July 29. tf
N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

MERCURY.—Carpenter's Black Oxyde of Mercury—for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.
May 26. tf

COPAIVA.—Carpenter's Oil of Copaiva—for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.
May 26. tf

BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, in addition to his former stock, lately received a large and general assortment of

Classical, Theological, and Miscellaneous Books,

Also, BLANK BOOKS of every kind, and a general assortment of Primers and Toy-books for children, Slates, best Quills, ever-pointed Pencils, Writing and Letter Paper of finest quality, Glass, Pocket, and all kinds of Inkstands, Pocket Maps of the United States and several States, Mathematical Instruments of the finest finish, and Pocket and Family Bibles, of every description, fancy and common binding—all which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, May 26. tf

Flax-Seed Wanted.

CASH, and the highest price given for clean *FLAX-SEED*, at the Apothecary and Drug-Store of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Aug. 25. tf

PROCLAMATION.
COMMON SCHOOLS.

WHEREAS, the Act of Assembly, approved 1st April, 1834, and entitled "An act to establish a General System of Education, by Common Schools," provides "That the City and County of Philadelphia, and every other County in this Commonwealth shall each form a School Division, and that every Ward, Township, and Borough, within the several School Divisions, shall each form a School District: *Provided*, that any Borough which is or may be connected with a Township in the assessment of County Rates and Levies, shall, with the said Township, so long as it remains so connected, form a District; and each of said Districts shall contain a competent number of Common Schools, for the Education of every child within the limits thereof, who shall apply either in person, or by his or her parent, guardian or next friend, for admission and instruction."

And, whereas the said Act further directs "that it shall be the duty of the *Sheriff* of each county, to give notice by PROCLAMATION, to the citizens of each School District, to hold Elections in their respective Townships, Wards and Boroughs, on the *Third Friday of September next*, at the places where they hold their elections for supervisors, town councils and constables; to choose six citizens of each School District, to serve as *School Directors* of said district respectively; which elections shall on the said day, be conducted and held in the same manner as elections for supervisors and constables are by law held and conducted."

Now, therefore, I, JAMES BELL, JR. *High Sheriff of the County of Adams*, in pursuance of the duty enjoined on me by the above recited act, do issue this my PROCLAMATION, giving notice to the citizens of said county, qualified as aforesaid, that an election will be held on the

3d Friday in September next,

(being the 19th,) to choose SIX citizens residing therein, "to serve as *School Directors* for said Districts respectively."

The electors of the Borough of Gettysburg, will meet according to the provisions of the above act, at the Court-house in said borough.

The electors of Cumberland township, will meet according to the provisions of the act, at the place where they hold their election for supervisors and constables in said township.

The electors of Mountjoy township, will meet according to the provisions of the act, at the place where they hold their election for supervisors and constables in said township.

The electors of Germany township, will meet according to the provisions of the act, at the place where they hold their election for supervisors and constables, in said township.

The electors of Mountpleasant township, will meet according to the provisions of the act, at the place where they hold their election for supervisors and constables, in said township.

The electors of Straban township, will meet according to the provisions of the act, at the place where they hold their election for supervisors and constables, in said township.

The electors of Conowago township, will meet according to the provisions of the act, at the place where they hold their election for supervisors and constables, in said township.

The electors of Berwick township, will meet according to the provisions of the act, at the place where they hold their election for supervisors and constables in said township.

The electors of Reading township, will meet according to the provisions of the act, at the place where they hold their election for supervisors and constables, in said township.

The electors of Hamilton township, will meet according to the provisions of the act, at the place where they hold their election for supervisors and constables in said township.

The electors of Latimore township, will meet according to the provisions of the act, at the place where they hold their election for supervisors and constables, in said township.

The electors of Huntington township, will meet according to the provisions of the act, at the place where they hold their election for supervisors and constables, in said township.

The electors of Tyrone township, will meet according to the provisions of the act, at the place where they hold their election for supervisors and constables, in said township.

The electors of Menallen township, will meet according to the provisions of the act, at the place where they hold their election for supervisors and constables, in said township.

The electors of Franklin township, will meet according to the provisions of the act, at the place where they hold their election for supervisors and constables, in said township.

The electors of Hamiltonban township, will meet according to the provisions of the act, at the place where they hold their election for supervisors and constables, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township, will meet according to the provisions of the act, at the place where they hold their election for supervisors and constables, in said township.

Given under my hand at Gettysburg, this 18th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and of the independence of the United States, the fifty-ninth.

JAMES BELL, Jr. *Sheriff.*

BLANKS

Of all kinds, for Sale at this Office.